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priate introductory chapter on the nature of material suitable for Portland and natural cement. Considerable space is devoted to a description of kilns, intermittent, continuous, ring, and rotary, and their relative merits are fully discussed. In the thirty or more plants which are described in detail, the wet, the half-wet, and the dry processes are represented, and the criticisms of the authors in regard to the fitness of each process for the material used is, on the whole, judicious. If the writers were preparing a series of articles today, however, they would probably include in their descriptions a larger percentage of mills using hard material, and have occasion to lay more stress on the ball mill as a suitable device for grinding. The matter is presented in a practical way, with numerous diagrams and illustrations. The impression is given that the American cement industry compares favorably with that of Germany, and that both of these countries now outrank England, the first producer of Portland cement. The trade in general is beginning to realize this fact, and today American cement is not discounted by the foreign product.

The volume is a useful one both for students of economic geology and technology, and for those otherwise interested in the manufacture and use of cements.

F. A. W.

Adephagous and Clavicorn Coleoptera from the Tertiary Deposits of Florissant, Colo., etc., etc. By S. H. SCUDDER, Monograph XL, U. S. Geological Survey.

PROFESSOR SCUDDER'S investigations upon the fossil insects of the Florissant basin are well known. In Monograph XXI of the United States Geological Survey the rynchophorous Coleoptera of North America were fully treated, and the present monograph is a temporary completion of the descriptions of North American Tertiary beetles. The new material described is nearly all from the Florissant basin, and is confined almost exclusively to the Adephagous and Clavicorn families. In addition to the new material described, however, a complete systematic list of the known non-rynchophorous Tertiary Coleoptera of North America is given, with bibliographic references and notes on geographic and geologic distribution. A large amount of new material from various western localities still remains to be studied, which will doubtless add much to our knowledge of these Tertiary insects.

S. W.